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MILK-SANITATION RATINGS OF CITIES

Cities for Which Milk-Sanitation Ratings of 90 Percent or More Were Reported by the State Milk-Sanitation Authorities During the Period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1935

The accompanying table gives the fourth semiannual revision of the list of American municipalities for which milk-sanitation ratings of 90 percent or more have been reported by their respective State milk-sanitation authorities, and includes those reported from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1935. Lists previously published have now lapsed and should be discarded.

The primary reason for announcing such ratings from time to time is to encourage the municipalities of the United States to attain and maintain a high level of excellence in the public health control of milk supplies. Another reason is to furnish the traveling public with some means of knowing the cities in which milk sanitation is properly done. It is emphasized, however, that the Public Health Service does not intend to imply that cities not on the list are necessarily doing poor milk-control work. Some cities which are doing excellent milk-control work are not included, because arrangements have not yet been made for the determination of their ratings by the State milk-control authority. In other cases the ratings which have been determined by the State are now more than 2 years old and have therefore lapsed.

The rules under which a municipality is included in this list are as follows:

(1) All ratings must have been determined by the State milk-control authority in accordance with the Public Health Service rating method, based upon the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code.

(2) No city will be included in the list unless both its pasteurized-milk and its raw-milk ratings are 90 percent or more; provided that cities in which only raw milk is sold will be included if the raw-milk ratings are 90 percent or more.

(3) The rating used will be the latest rating submitted to the Public Health Service, but no rating will be used which is more than 2 years old.

(4) Additional supplementary lists will hereafter be published quarterly, and complete revisions of the entire list semiannually.

(5) Occasional surprise checks will be made of the rating methods used by the State, and discounts will be applied if State ratings are found to be more than 5 percent too high.

(6) Ratings will be accepted for any city irrespective of the type of milk ordinance in force, provided that the ratings have been made in accordance with paragraph (1) above.

Cities are urgently advised to bring their ordinances up to date at least every 5 years, since ratings will hereafter be made on the basis of later editions if those adopted locally are more than 5 years old. It is also urged that cities now on the list do not permit their ratings to lapse, as ratings more than 2 years old cannot be used.

Cities which are not now on the list should improve their milk supplies as much as possible and then request the State milk-control authority to determine their ratings. Where the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance has not as yet been adopted, thoughtful consideration should be given to the advisability of its adoption, for the reason that the standard rating method is based upon the grade A requirements of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance, and it is obviously easier to satisfy these requirements if they are included in the local legislation. Copies of the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code are available upon request.

State milk-control authorities which are not now equipped to determine municipal milk-sanitation ratings are urged to equip themselves as soon as possible in fairness to their cities. The personnel required is very small, as in most States one milk specialist will be sufficient for the rating work. The Public Health Service will, upon request from the State milk-control authority, furnish assistance in standardizing the rating work.

Cities which are enforcing the Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and which have nevertheless failed to achieve ratings of 90 percent or more, should determine whether their low ratings resulted from failure to enforce the ordinance strictly or from failure to bring their ordinance up to date.

The ratings on which the accompanying table is based apply only to market milk. Family-cow milk is not included; and consumers should, therefore, not infer that the milk from neighborhood cows in such cities is of a high grade.

The inclusion of a city in this list means that the pasteurized milk sold in the city, if any, is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for grade A pasteurized milk is 90 percent or more, and that, similarly, the raw milk sold in the city is of such a degree of excellence that the weighted average of the percentages of compliance with the various items of sanitation required for grade A raw milk is 90 percent or more. However, high-grade pasteurized

milk is safer than high-grade raw milk, because of the added protection of pasteurization. To secure this added protection, friendly customers of high-grade raw-milk dairies need not discontinue their patronage, but may pasteurize the milk at home in the following simple manner: Place the milk in an aluminum vessel on a hot flame and heat to 155° F., stirring constantly; then immediately set the vessel in cold water and continue stirring until cool.

Cities having ratings of 90 percent or more according to last rating received during the period July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1935

City	Percent- age of milk pasteur- ized	Date of rating	City	Percent- age of milk pasteur- ized	Date of rating
KANSAS (3 CITIES)			NORTH CAROLINA (30 CITIES)—continued		
Horton.....	0	Dec. 4, 1934	New Bern.....	0	Oct. 11, 1934
Lawrence.....	61	March 1935	Pinehurst.....	0	Dec. 15, 1934
Topeka.....	51	Nov. 28, 1934	Rockingham.....	0	Aug. 29, 1934
KENTUCKY (5 CITIES)			Rocky Mount.....	20	Sept. 12, 1934
Bowling Green.....	31	Dec. 5, 1934	Southern Pines.....	0	Aug. 31, 1934
Henderson.....	30	April 1935	Statesville.....	0	Mar. 27, 1935
Leitchfield.....	0	June 1935	Williamston.....	0	Dec. 12, 1934
Louisville.....	97	May 1935	Winston-Salem.....	46	Nov. 11, 1934
Somerset.....	0	June 1935	OKLAHOMA (3 CITIES)		
MINNESOTA (1 CITY)			Bartlesville.....	15	Mar. 6, 1934
Winona.....	100	Sept. 14, 1934	Blackwell.....	46	Sept. 8, 1934
MISSISSIPPI (8 CITIES)			Tulsa.....	74	Feb. 10, 1934
Brookhaven.....	0	May 17, 1935	OREGON (1 CITY)		
Cleveland.....	41	July 20, 1933	Portland.....	76	Oct. 1934
Durant.....	0	May 13, 1935	SOUTH CAROLINA (1 CITY)		
Greenwood.....	23	July 14, 1933	Charleston.....	100	Apr. 1934
Jackson.....	22	Aug. 11, 1933	TENNESSEE (5 CITIES)		
Lexington.....	0	May 13, 1935	Bristol.....	48	May 8, 1935
Ocean Springs.....	0	July 7, 1933	Clarksville.....	42	Apr. 26, 1935
Yazoo City.....	0	May 14, 1935	Dyersburg.....	0	Oct. 1934
MISSOURI (3 CITIES)			Memphis.....	80	May 29, 1935
Ash Grove.....	0	Aug. 24, 1934	Union City.....	32	Sept. 28, 1934
Jefferson City.....	41	Dec. 15, 1934	TEXAS (17 CITIES)		
NEW MEXICO (3 CITIES)			Abilene.....	70	Oct. 17, 1934
Clayton.....	0	June 20, 1935	Amarillo.....	63	May 30, 1934
Deming.....	0	Mar. 26, 1935	Brenham.....	0	Apr. 20, 1934
Las Cruces.....	20	Feb. 27, 1934	Canyon.....	0	May 29, 1934
NORTH CAROLINA (30 CITIES)			Colorado.....	0	Sept. 6, 1934
Angier.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934	Corsicana.....	0	Feb. 22, 1934
Apex.....	0	Sept. 28, 1933	Dallas.....	73	May 1934
Beaufort.....	0	July 15, 1933	Denton.....	58	Sept. 22, 1934
Buies Creek.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934	El Paso.....	70	Aug. 24, 1934
Charlotte.....	19	Dec. 15, 1934	Fort Worth.....	83	Feb. 23, 1935
Clinton.....	0	Oct. 25, 1934	Jacksonville.....	0	May 1934
Coats.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934	Livinston.....	0	Oct. 1934
Dunn.....	0	Do.	Lubbock.....	32	Dec. 14, 1934
Durham.....	83	Dec. 14, 1934	San Antonio.....	56	July 1934
Elkin.....	0	Sept. 12, 1934	Sherman.....	21	Dec. 21, 1934
Erwin.....	0	Oct. 10, 1933	Texarkana.....	20	May 1934
Greensboro.....	62	Nov. 24, 1934	Tyler.....	50	Mar. 1934
Hamlet.....	0	Aug. 28, 1934	VIRGINIA (1 CITY)		
Hendersonville.....	35	Oct. 3, 1933	Bristol.....	48	May 8, 1935
High Point.....	60	Oct. 21, 1933	WASHINGTON (2 CITIES)		
Hope Mills.....	0	Sept. 6, 1934	Camas.....	10	Sept. 1934
Lenoir.....	0	Nov. 20, 1934	Vancouver.....	24	Do.
Lillington.....	0	Sept. 4, 1934			
Lumberton.....	0	Sept. 11, 1934			
Manteo.....	0	Oct. 23, 1934			
Monroe.....	0	Oct. 24, 1934			
Mount Airy.....	0	Sept. 12, 1934			

RAT-FLEA SURVEY OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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This report is one of a series of similar reports on rat-flea surveys conducted by the United States Public Health Service at different ports for the purpose of obtaining and recording data to be used in the evaluation of the endemic typhus as well as the bubonic plague hazard at such ports. This work also is in accord with the recommendations of the International Sanitary Convention.

This survey is similar to a survey made by Senior Surgeon H. E. Hasseltine at the Port of Norfolk, a report of which was published in the Public Health Reports for March 15, 1919. The methods of trapping rats and obtaining fleas in the Philadelphia survey differ only slightly from those used at Norfolk.

METHODS

The survey of the Port of Philadelphia was inaugurated in May 1932 and terminated in December 1933. From January 5 until February 15, 1934, a typhus-fever control survey was made through funds furnished by the Civil Works Administration.

The findings of the typhus-fever survey are included with those of the previous rat-flea survey, as the two surveys were of the same general character, and the areas trapped on both occasions were approximately the same.

Steel traps were used in the typhus-fever survey, whereas in the rat-flea survey, cage traps were used. The work of securing the rat-flea data was performed from May 1932 until December 1933 by the employees of the fumigating division of the Marcus Hook (Pa.) quarantine station, under the supervision of the medical officer in immediate charge of that division, and the laboratory work was done at the garage and warehouse at the station. The traps containing rats were always placed separately in bags for transportation. Many fleas were recovered in this way which would probably have been lost had the traps been transported uncovered. The fleas were obtained by combing the rodents and also from the bags used as containers for the traps. All the rats were subjected to post-mortem examination, but no signs of plague were discovered.

It had been the practice in this survey to have all the quarantine employees attached to the fumigation division do a considerable amount of trapping, with the result that each man acquired a fair amount of experience in this kind of work. This factor was very helpful in organizing the typhus-fever survey conducted with the aid of the Civil Works Administration, as each one of the experienced quarantine employees was used as an instructor.

The method of collecting fleas was to chloroform each rat and comb it with a white fine-toothed comb, over a white, well illuminated surface. The fleas found in the bags were difficult to manage, as they were not chloroformed at the time the rats were killed. For this reason, after moving the laboratory from the warehouse to a Government reservation, the entire unit, consisting of cage-trap in its protective bag and its unmolested catch, was placed in a suitable box into which a relatively large dose of hydrocyanic acid gas was liberated. In this manner the fleas from the bag would be as readily handled as those combed from the rats. In some instances, rats found dead, but not cold, were placed in paper bags and the fleas were recovered from them.

In this survey the *Xenopsylla cheopis* was found to be essentially a rat-nest parasite. A large number of them were found on young rats and rats in the proximity of nests. This habit of *X. cheopis* probably accounts for the fact that rats caught in a sheltered place had many fleas of this species, while rats caught a few hundred feet away had no such fleas.

All the fleas collected in this survey were put in vials containing alcohol and sent to the quarantine station at the Port of New York for identification, and these identifications form the basis of the data presented in this report.

DISTRIBUTION OF RATS

On the Philadelphia waterfront there are three sites where the rodents were found to be very prevalent. The local health authorities have made an effort to correct this condition through a resolution requiring rat-control measures. This resolution has served its purpose in one instance in that a chicken market, which was formerly a prolific source of the rodent population, was reconstructed of concrete and rat-proofed by filling certain spaces with concrete, removing wooden shelves, and installing metal sheathing wherever necessary to prevent the corners from being gnawed by the rats.

Prior to the rat-proofing of these premises, 24 rats were trapped there during the month of July 1932, from which 325 *X. cheopis* were collected. After the rat-proofing work had been completed, occasionally a stray rat, containing very few fleas, was trapped in these premises.

A short distance from the market mentioned above is a fertilizer plant at which cargoes of bones from Rosario, Argentina, were discharged at the plant's pier. So far, the vessels engaged in this traffic have been notorious for the lack of rat-proofing. Moreover, a fumigation before discharge of such cargo is probably less effective than after discharge, as the bones completely fill the holds and are also piled on deck. Traps have been set on these vessels after fumigation

before unloading the cargo, and rats were caught. These rats showed no signs of plague nor did they have any *X. cheopis*.

Another heavily rat-infested area consisted of two city blocks occupied by old houses used as storage space and for the slaughtering of poultry. These buildings, which were formerly residences, were in

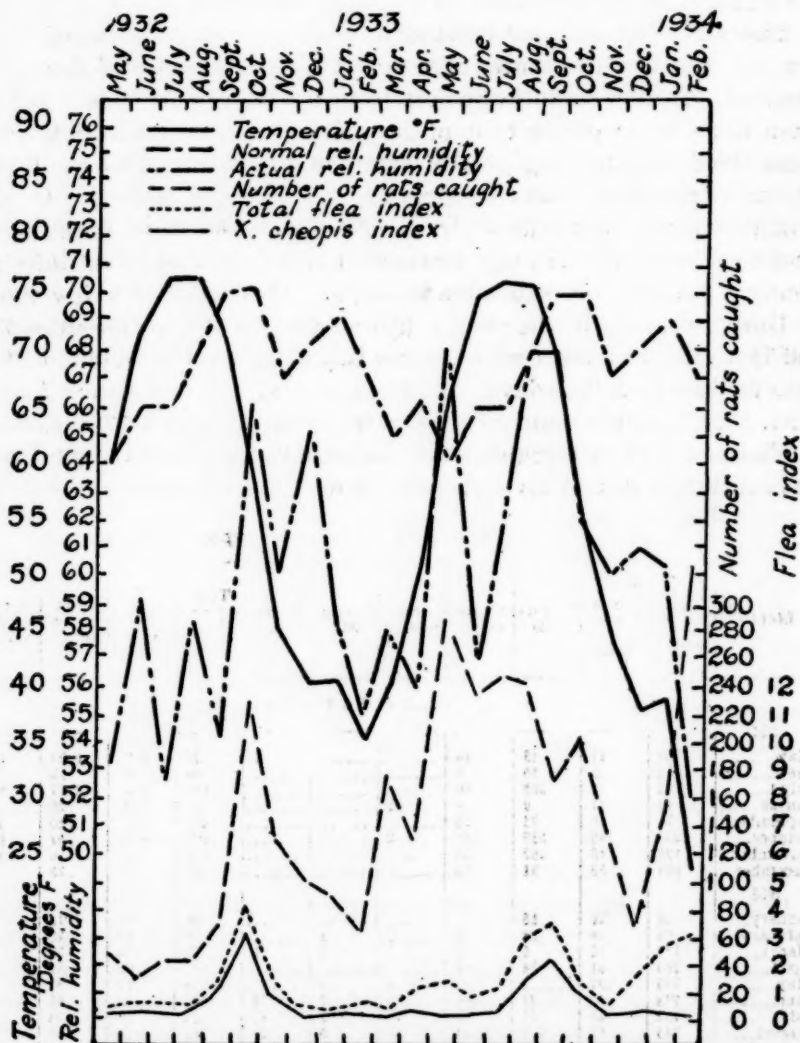


FIGURE 1.—Graphs presenting survey data. (Because of the unusual conditions obtaining in July 1932 the data for the total flea and *X. cheopis* indexes for that month are not plotted on the chart.)

a very insanitary condition. The cellars in most cases lacked concrete floors and were used to store live chickens in crates. The first floor was used as a sales and administration room and the second and third floors for empty crates and chicken food. In three of these buildings the first floor was used as a slaughterhouse, where it was a

common thing to see rats carry away the discarded parts of dead poultry. This location accounted for most of the *X. cheopis* found in this area.

The survey area also included two grain elevators. These, due to their modern construction and periodical rat exterminating operations, were fairly free from rats.

The piers of the port of Philadelphia extend straight outward from the shore toward the center of the river, and both sides of these are used to load and unload freight into vessels moored alongside. It has been observed that this type of pier offers much less shelter to rats than the type extending parallel with the course of the river. Most of the piers are of recent construction and are well lighted. Ocean traffic and railroad traffic contribute to make these piers quite active and noisy, and all these circumstances are unfavorable to rat infestation. Therefore, few rats were found, and these had very few fleas.

During the time of the survey (from May 3, 1932, to December 22, 1933) 28,321 trap-days were recorded, and 2,765 rats caught, or 9.8 rats per hundred trap-days. Of these rats, all but three were *Rattus norvegicus*. Of this number 1,006 were found to have 4,629 fleas.

The accompanying graphs show the relative humidity, temperature, rat catch, and fleas recovered, by months.

TABLE 1.—Summary of data of the rat-flea and typhus-fever surveys

Month	Num ³ ber of rats caught	Num- ber of rats with fleas	<i>X. che- opis</i>	<i>C. fas- ciatus</i>	<i>C. canis or felis</i>	<i>L. mus- culi</i>	<i>E. gal- linacea</i>	Total number of fleas caught	Total flea index	<i>C. fas- ciatus</i> index	<i>X. che- opis</i> index
RAT-FLEA SURVEY											
1932											
May.....	58	11	13	18	-----	-----	1	32	0.55	0.31	0.24
June.....	36	13	16	8	-----	-----	-----	24	.67	.22	.45
July.....	45	28	365	50	-----	-----	-----	415	9.22	1.11	8.11
August.....	40	11	9	7	1	-----	-----	17	.43	.20	.23
September.....	74	28	76	36	-----	-----	-----	112	1.50	.50	1.00
October.....	235	148	838	158	2	-----	-----	908	4.25	.67	3.58
November.....	128	46	152	24	-----	-----	-----	176	1.38	.19	1.20
December.....	105	33	31	26	-----	-----	-----	57	.55	.25	.29
1933											
January.....	93	16	55	11	-----	-----	-----	66	.70	.12	.58
February.....	64	18	38	18	-----	4	-----	60	.94	.28	.60
March.....	177	50	5	68	1	2	1	77	.42	.39	.03
April.....	130	51	34	107	-----	-----	-----	141	1.08	.82	.26
May.....	206	137	-----	386	4	-----	-----	391	1.32	1.31	.00
June.....	238	63	23	120	3	2	12	160	.67	.50	.09
July.....	252	91	62	60	24	1	37	184	.73	.24	.25
August.....	245	87	113	44	58	6	37	258	1.05	.18	.46
September.....	155	71	295	120	17	14	17	463	2.99	.77	1.90
October.....	185	89	509	159	-----	8	-----	676	3.65	.86	2.75
November.....	137	51	139	44	-----	16	-----	199	1.45	.32	1.00
December.....	76	11	26	14	-----	-----	-----	40	.51	.19	.34
TYPHUS-FEVER SURVEY (C. W. A.)											
1934											
January.....	154	36	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	195	1.25	-----	-----
February.....	328	85	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	306	.93	-----	-----

¹ The figures representing the number of fleas caught and the flea indexes for July are unusually high on account of unusual conditions, as explained in the text.

RATS AND FLEAS BY MONTHS

The important prevalence of *Xenopsylla cheopis* appears to be through the months of September, October, and November. The extremely high *Xenopsylla cheopis* index (8.11) recorded in July 1932 was due to the fleas found on rats in the poultry market mentioned previously in this report. Such condition is not apt to recur.

SUMMARY

(1) A rat-flea survey conducted in the Port of Philadelphia from May 3, 1932, to December 22, 1933, resulted in the capture of 2,765 rats, from which 4,629 fleas were taken.

(2) Of this number of fleas, 2,799 or 60 percent were *Xenopsylla cheopis*; 1,472 or 32 percent were *Ceratophyllus fasciatus*; 110 or 2.6 percent were *Ctenocephalus canis* (or *felis*); 54 were *Leptopsylla musculi*; and 110 were *Echidnophaga gallinacea*.

(3) Excluding the July (1932) data from the above figures, because of the undue weight they would give, due to unusual conditions obtaining, the total flea index for the entire period is 1.55 and the *X. cheopis* index is 0.90.

(4) *Rattus norvegicus* was practically the only species of rat encountered.

(5) The *cheopis* index was found to follow fairly closely the seasonal curve of relative humidity and temperature.

(6) The higher *cheopis* index in the autumn months (September, October, November) seems to indicate a favorable opportunity for spread of plague infection if introduced during those months, while the marked diminution of fleas during the other months indicates a lessened susceptibility to infection in the port.

CONCLUSIONS

The Port of Philadelphia receives a considerable number of vessels from plague-infected ports. Many of these vessels are not ratproof and are laden with rat-attractive cargo; therefore, it is important to keep the piers and water front in a ratproof condition.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The survey herein reported has been facilitated by the Health Department of Philadelphia, the housing and sanitation division of this department having cooperated in every way with the Service. The United States Weather Bureau furnished the meteorological data and the United States Quarantine Station, Rosebank, Staten Island, made all identifications of fleas.

SOME REFERENCES TO THE SUBJECT

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DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JULY 6, 1935

[From the Weekly Health Index, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce]

	Week ended July 6, 1935	Correspond- ing week, 1934
Data from 86 large cities of the United States:		
Total deaths.....	7,335	7,774
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis.....	10.2	10.8
Deaths under 1 year of age.....	478	520
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 estimated live births.....	44	48
Deaths per 1,000 population, annual basis, first 27 weeks of year.....	12.1	12.0
Data from industrial insurance companies:		
Policies in force.....	67,920,275	67,746,836
Number of death claims.....	9,311	9,050
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate.....	7.1	7.0
Death claims per 1,000 policies, first 27 weeks of year, annual rate.....	10.3	10.5

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring

UNITED STATES

CURRENT WEEKLY STATE REPORTS

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers

Reports for Weeks Ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
New England States:								
Maine.....	1				211	80	1	0
New Hampshire.....					1	50	0	0
Vermont.....					37	29	0	0
Massachusetts.....	9	9			195	234	3	0
Rhode Island.....	2	2			123	16	0	0
Connecticut.....	9		1	3	167	65	0	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York.....	29	30	13	13	1,382	457	10	2
New Jersey.....	9	12	2	1	857	212	2	1
Pennsylvania.....	17	34			514	697	1	1
East North Central States:								
Ohio.....	16	13	7	12	727	804	10	4
Indiana.....	9	7	8	11	27	69	2	0
Illinois.....	26	33	18	7	414	454	12	4
Michigan.....	11	5			697	106	3	0
Wisconsin.....	3	5	17	2	739	569	4	0
West North Central States:								
Minnesota.....	4	14	1		68	23	1	0
Iowa.....	4	4			15	45	2	1
Missouri.....	19	12	27	3	35	47	1	2
North Dakota.....	1		9	2	8	28	1	0
South Dakota.....	6	1			8	8	0	0
Nebraska.....	2	5			25	25	0	0
Kansas.....	6	8	8		51	62	2	0
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware.....	2				19	7	0	0
Maryland.....	10	4			17	88	4	0
District of Columbia.....	15	1			10	7	1	0
Virginia.....	6	10			60	151	3	1
West Virginia.....	12	9	16		28	63	1	0
North Carolina.....	13	10		1	22	120	2	0
South Carolina.....		2	35	46	3	36	1	0
Georgia.....	9	4					0	0
Florida.....	3	1	1		2	55	0	0
East South Central States:								
Kentucky.....	5	7	4	5	40	73	1	0
Tennessee.....	3	3	5	2	4	19	2	0
Alabama.....	19	10	15	1	10	34	0	0
Mississippi.....	2	4					1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Diphtheria		Influenza		Measles		Meningococcus meningitis	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
West South Central States:								
Arkansas	1		3	2	4		2	0
Louisiana	25	9	10	10	15	47	1	1
Oklahoma	3	2	5	11	3	8	0	0
Texas	20	54	6	55	16	127	2	1
Mountain States:								
Montana	6	3	2		35	13	0	0
Idaho					3		0	1
Wyoming		2			2	38	0	0
Colorado	3	5			20	107	3	0
New Mexico	2	3		1	3	8	2	0
Arizona	1				4	7	0	0
Utah						5	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington	1				116	45	0	0
Oregon	1	2	4	10	41	17	1	0
California	20	36	25	15	418	243	3	1
Total	365	375	232	203	6,896	5,188	87	22
First 28 weeks of year	16,243	18,535	102,780	47,014	682,857	656,834	3,795	1,435

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
New England States:								
Maine	0	1	8	11	0	0	1	1
New Hampshire	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	1
Vermont	0	0	2	8	0	0	1	0
Massachusetts	3	5	74	60	0	0	4	7
Rhode Island	1	1	6	2	0	0	1	0
Connecticut	2	1	33	12	0	0	0	1
Middle Atlantic States:								
New York	18	9	228	167	0	0	16	11
New Jersey	4	4	57	31	0	0	1	10
Pennsylvania	0	2	144	125	0	0	68	21
East North Central States:								
Ohio	0	2	129	146	0	0	14	9
Indiana	0	0	26	29	2	1	1	0
Illinois	5	5	213	139	0	1	24	33
Michigan	1	3	61	137	1	0	11	9
Wisconsin	2	1	142	61	16	4	1	3
West North Central States:								
Minnesota	0	1	72	21	6	2	47	1
Iowa	0	1	15	19	5	1	1	8
Missouri	1	0	19	17	0	0	21	28
North Dakota	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	2	2	9	1	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	3	3	7	6	1	0
Kansas	0	3	27	5	9	0	4	8
South Atlantic States:								
Delaware	0	0		2	0	0	0	2
Maryland	0	0	40	16	0	0	12	8
District of Columbia	3	0	7	3	0	0	1	0
Virginia	45	2	6	17	1	0	17	17
West Virginia	0	2	12	18	0	0	21	11
North Carolina	22	3	15	8	0	0	43	36
South Carolina	3	0	2		0	0	33	39
Georgia	0	1		5	0	1	37	65
Florida	0	1		1	0	0	4	3
East South Central States:								
Kentucky	0	1	19	16	0	1	21	45
Tennessee	11	1	10	5	0	0	42	51
Alabama	6	1	11	3	0	1	28	24
Mississippi	1	2	0	3	0	0	6	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Cases of certain communicable diseases reported by telegraph by State health officers for weeks ended July 13, 1935, and July 14, 1934—Continued

Division and State	Poliomyelitis		Scarlet fever		Smallpox		Typhoid fever	
	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934	Week ended July 13, 1935	Week ended July 14, 1934
West South Central States:								
Arkansas.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	23	17
Louisiana ¹	3	1	3	10	0	0	25	21
Oklahoma ²	0	0	11	6	1	0	14	50
Texas ³	1	2	11	32	0	2	28	109
Mountain States:								
Montana ¹	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	2
Idaho.....	0	2	2	1	0	0	4	0
Wyoming.....	0	0	5	1	3	3	0	1
Colorado.....	0	0	42	16	3	1	2	3
New Mexico.....	0	0	8	5	0	0	11	10
Arizona.....	0	2	7	4	0	0	7	2
Utah ¹	0	0	23	3	0	0	0	0
Pacific States:								
Washington.....	0	8	30	14	29	1	1	5
Oregon ¹	0	2	19	19	9	0	1	2
California.....	29	207	80	99	3	3	5	5
Total.....	191	279	1,656	1,308	105	30	614	703
First 28 weeks of year.....	1,372	2,694	175,080	143,251	5,081	3,610	5,624	6,420

¹ New York City only.

² Rocky Mountain spotted fever, week ended July 13, 1935, 18 cases, as follows: Iowa, 1; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 2; North Carolina, 2; Montana, 8; Oregon, 2.

³ Week ended earlier than Saturday.

⁴ Typhus fever, week ended July 13, 1935, 38 cases, as follows: North Carolina, 1; South Carolina, 1; Georgia, 14; Florida, 1; Alabama, 12; Louisiana, 1; Texas, 8.

⁵ Exclusive of Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY REPORTS FROM STATES

The following reports of cases reported monthly by States is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week.

State	Menin- gococ- cus menin- gitis	Diph- theria	Influen- za	Malaria	Measles	Pel- lagra	Polio- mye- litis	Scarlet fever	Small- pox	Ty- phoid fever
May 1935										
Tennessee.....	25	36	93	119	195	17	2	65	1	16
June 1935										
District of Columbia	28	39	3	—	91	—	0	73	0	4
Maine.....	—	4	2	—	1,039	—	1	69	0	13
Missouri.....	34	105	218	99	1,007	1	1	174	9	55
Nebraska.....	5	31	1	—	728	—	0	132	167	13
New Jersey.....	14	56	14	1	6,611	—	5	441	0	13
Vermont.....	—	3	—	—	179	—	0	22	0	2
Wyoming.....	—	—	1	—	115	—	0	63	64	0

May 1935		June 1935—Continued		June 1935—Continued	
Tennessee:		German measles:		Tetanus:	
Chicken pox.....	114	Maine.....	625	Maine.....	2
Dysentery.....	8	New Jersey.....	2,409	Missouri.....	2
Epidemic encephalitis.....	1	Vermont.....	1,292	New Jersey.....	2
German measles.....	16	Lead poisoning:		Trachoma:	
Hookworm disease.....	2	New Jersey.....	1	Missouri.....	94
Mumps.....	201	Mumps:		New Jersey.....	1
Paratyphoid fever.....	3	Maine.....	80	Tularaemia:	
Scabies.....	2	Missouri.....	372	District of Columbia...	1
Septic sore throat.....	2	Nebraska.....	112	Missouri.....	2
Trachoma.....	38	New Jersey.....	639	Typhus fever:	
Tularaemia.....	3	Vermont.....	24	New Jersey.....	1
Undulant fever.....	1	Wyoming.....	9	Undulant fever:	
Vincent's infection.....	7	Ophthalmia neonatorum:		Maine.....	3
Whooping cough.....	246	Missouri.....	1	Missouri.....	8
June 1935		New Jersey.....	6	New Jersey.....	1
Chicken pox:		Paratyphoid fever:		Vermont.....	2
District of Columbia...	65	New Jersey.....	1	Vincent's infection:	
Maine.....	146	Rabies in animals:		Maine.....	3
Missouri.....	171	Missouri.....	8	Whooping cough:	
Nebraska.....	102	New Jersey.....	11	District of Columbia...	11
New Jersey.....	1,176	Rocky Mountain spotted fever:		Maine.....	48
Vermont.....	169	District of Columbia...	4	Missouri.....	277
Wyoming.....	32	Wyoming.....	41	Nebraska.....	19
Dysentery:		Septic sore throat:		New Jersey.....	1,200
Missouri.....	20	Maine.....	1	Vermont.....	90
Epidemic encephalitis:		Missouri.....	31	Wyoming.....	35
District of Columbia...	1	Wyoming.....	8		
Maine.....	1				
Missouri.....	4				
New Jersey.....	2				

CASES OF VENEREAL DISEASES REPORTED FOR MAY 1935

This statement is published monthly for the information of health officers in order to furnish current data as to the prevalence of the venereal diseases. The figures are taken from reports received from State health officers. They are preliminary and are, therefore, subject to correction. It is hoped that the publication of these reports will stimulate more complete reporting of these diseases.

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Alabama.....	758	2.81	371	1.38
Arizona.....	67	1.48	156	3.44
Arkansas.....	445	2.38	269	1.44
California.....	1,545	2.55	1,395	2.30
Colorado ¹				
Connecticut ¹	239	1.45	134	.81
Delaware.....	132	5.48	30	1.24
District of Columbia.....	124	2.51	105	2.12
Florida.....	519	3.34	97	.63
Georgia.....	1,195	4.11	558	1.92
Idaho.....	0	0	0	0
Illinois.....	1,260	1.61	1,063	1.40
Indiana.....	198	.60	118	.39
Iowa ¹	143	.58	152	.61
Kansas.....	146	.77	91	.48
Kentucky.....	233	.88	272	1.08
Louisiana.....	177	.82	100	.46
Maine.....	35	.44	43	.54
Maryland.....	665	4.00	220	1.32
Massachusetts.....	399	.93	524	1.21
Michigan.....	663	1.31	432	.86
Minnesota.....	405	1.56	289	1.11
Mississippi.....	1,192	5.82	1,804	8.81
Missouri.....	691	1.88	297	.81
Montana ¹	54	1.00	34	.63
Nebraska.....	27	.19	56	.40
Nevada ¹				
New Hampshire.....	10	.21	15	.32
New Jersey.....	571	1.36	249	.59
New Mexico ¹	40	.92	25	.58
New York ¹	4,416	3.41	1,038	.80
North Carolina.....	1,289	3.94	388	1.18
North Dakota.....	17	.25	33	.48

¹ Not reporting.

¹ Incomplete.

Cases of venereal diseases reported for May 1935—Continued

State	Syphilis		Gonorrhea	
	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population	Cases reported during month	Monthly case rates per 10,000 population
Ohio ²	634	.93	255	.38
Oklahoma ²	141	.68	138	.66
Oregon	103	1.05	102	1.04
Pennsylvania	317	.32	214	.22
Rhode Island	72	1.03	40	.57
South Carolina ¹	245	1.40	325	1.86
South Dakota	6	.09	38	.64
Tennessee	965	3.62	334	1.25
Texas	313	.52	95	.16
Utah ¹				
Vermont	17	.47	25	.69
Virginia	535	2.19	321	1.32
Washington	189	1.18	169	1.06
West Virginia	305	1.72	134	.76
Wisconsin ²	14	.05	140	.47
Wyoming ¹				
Total	25,511	2.07	12,721	1.03

¹ Not reporting.² Incomplete.³ Only cases of syphilis in the infectious stage are reported.

NOTE.—Surveys in which all medical sources have been contacted in representative communities throughout the United States have revealed that the monthly rate per 10,000 population is 6.6 for syphilis and 10.2 for gonorrhea.

WEEKLY REPORTS FROM CITIES

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935

This table summarizes the reports received regularly from a selected list of 121 cities for the purpose of showing a cross section of the current urban incidence of the communicable diseases listed in the table. Weekly reports are received from about 700 cities, from which the data are tabulated and filed for reference.

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Maine:											
Portland	0		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	17
New Hampshire:											
Concord	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	14
Nashua	1			0		0	0		0	0	
Vermont:											
Burlington	0			0		0	0		0	0	9
Rutland	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	9
Massachusetts:											
Boston	5		1	22	3	34	0	11	1	11	180
Fall River	0		0	0	1	5	0	3	0	0	19
Springfield	0		0	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	34
Worcester	0		0	1	1	10	0	1	1	0	37
Rhode Island:											
Pawtucket	0			0		0	0		0	0	14
Providence	0		6	153	6	1	0	2	0	21	40
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport	0		0	11	1	2	0	0	0	1	32
Hartford	0		0	2	1	2	0	2	0	3	30
New Haven	0		0	9	3	0	0	0	0	10	21
New York:											
Buffalo	0		0	12	9	14	0	8	0	17	144
New York	23		3	603	77	118	0	82	6	122	1,238
Rochester	1		0	11	4	3	0	0	0	7	54
Syracuse	0		0	187	2	12	0	1	0	6	50
New Jersey:											
Camden	1		1	0	1	3	0	1	0	4	24
Newark	0		0	107	3	6	0	6	0	43	91
Trenton	0		0	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	39

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Smallpox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
Pennsylvania:											
Philadelphia.....	3		0	32	14	31	0	25	19	62	408
Pittsburgh.....	1	3	1	33	10	32	0	5	0	29	152
Reading.....	0		0	28	0	1	0	0	1	2	33
Scranton.....	0			3		1	0		0	2	
Ohio:											
Cincinnati.....	0		1	9	5	6	0	8	1	4	115
Cleveland.....	3		0	197	14	14	0	16	1	35	198
Columbus.....	0		0	13	1	5	0	3	0	0	78
Toledo.....	0		0	34	2	3	0	5	0	20	57
Indiana:											
Anderson.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	9
Fort Wayne.....	2		0	0	3	0	1	1	0	1	21
Indianapolis.....	2		0	14	8	1	0	3	0	20	101
South Bend.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	15
Terre Haute.....	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Illinois:											
Alton.....	1		0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
Chicago.....	21	2	4	234	41	143	0	39	0	102	631
Elgin.....	0		0	1	1	3	0	0	0	7	8
Moline.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
Springfield.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	21
Michigan:											
Detroit.....	4		1	170	15	11	0	17	0	149	277
Flint.....	0		0	1	1	4	0	0	0	14	17
Grand Rapids.....	0		0	18	1	8	0	1	1	23	25
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	0		0	4	0	1	0	0	0	4	11
Milwaukee.....	0		0	333	6	31	0	4	0	30	95
Racine.....	0		0	67	0	12	0	0	0	19	8
Superior.....	0		0	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	12
Minnesota:											
Duluth.....	0		0	2	0	8	0	1	0	3	21
Minneapolis.....	0		0	16	0	23	1	0	17	4	90
St. Paul.....	0		0	16	5	6	0	1	2	1	60
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids.....	0			2		0	0		0	4	
Davenport.....	0			1		0	0		0	0	
Des Moines.....	2		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Sioux City.....	0		0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Waterloo.....	2			1		2	0		0	0	
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	0		0	0	4	2	0	6	1	1	90
St. Joseph.....	1		0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	13
St. Louis.....	7		0	10	4	5	0	6	0	8	178
North Dakota:											
Fargo.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
Grand Forks.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	
Minot.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	7
South Dakota:											
Aberdeen.....	0			0		0	0		0	2	
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	1		0	3	6	3	1	4	0	0	60
Kansas:											
Lawrence.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Topeka.....	0		0	3	0	0	0	0	0	14	7
Wichita.....	0		0	1	2	2	0	0	1	2	27
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	0		0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	22
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	4		0	4	11	11	0	20	1	34	195
Cumberland.....	0		0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	11
Frederick.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	7	1	0	20	9	12	0	8	0	6	161
Virginia:											
Lynchburg.....	1		0	0	0	1	0	0	1	29	13
Norfolk.....	0		0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	31
Richmond.....	0		0	3	1	0	0	4	1	0	45
Roanoke.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	20
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	38
Huntington.....	1		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Wheeling.....	0		0	12	1	0	0	0	0	9	20

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935—Continued

State and city	Diphtheria cases	Influenza		Measles cases	Pneumonia deaths	Scarlet fever cases	Small-pox cases	Tuberculosis deaths	Typhoid fever cases	Whooping cough cases	Deaths, all causes
		Cases	Deaths								
North Carolina:											
Gastonia.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Raleigh.....	1		0	1	1	0	0	1	0	4	8
Wilmington.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	7
Winston-Salem.....	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	12
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	0		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	30
Columbia.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Florence.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	2		0	1	4	0	0	5	6	3	90
Branswick.....	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Savannah.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	32
Florida:											
Miami.....	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	26
Tampa.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	23
Kentucky:											
Ashland.....											
Covington.....	0		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	13
Lexington.....	0		0	5	2	0	0	3	0	0	15
Louisville.....	0	1	0	14	6	4	0	1	1	15	61
Tennessee:											
Knoxville.....	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	44
Memphis.....	0		0	0	2	2	0	8	4	15	62
Nashville.....	0		0	0	1	1	0	0	5	13	52
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	0	1	0	8	0	1	0	5	3	4	58
Mobile.....	1		0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	25
Montgomery.....	1		0	0		0	0		0	0	
Arkansas:											
Fort Smith.....	0			0		3	0		1	0	
Little Rock.....	0		0	0	1	3	0	2	1	0	3
Louisiana:											
New Orleans.....	0		2	3	17	0	0	9	1	0	141
Shreveport.....	2		0	0	9	0	0	2	0	1	48
Texas:											
Dallas.....	2		0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	54
Fort Worth.....	0		0	0	3	0	0	2	1	0	39
Galveston.....	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	16
Houston.....	4		0	1	6	1	0	6	0	0	65
Montana:											
Billings.....	0		0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
Great Falls.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	9
Helena.....	0		0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7
Missoula.....	0		0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	9
Idaho:											
Boise.....	0		0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Colorado:											
Colorado Springs.....	0		0	0	0	6	0	1	0	3	14
Denver.....	5		0	38	3	14	0	3	2	1	67
Pueblo.....	0		0	3	1	5	0	0	0	0	8
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	13
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	0		0	3	1	30	0	0	0	58	40
Nevada:											
Reno.....	0		0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	6
Washington:											
Seattle.....	0		0	75	3	5	0	2	0	3	67
Spokane.....	0		0	3	2	4	0	0	0	4	28
Oregon:											
Portland.....	0	1	0	17	5	4	0	4	0	0	78
Salem.....	0			0		0	0		0	0	
California:											
Los Angeles.....	6	10	0	28	6	16	1	7	0	17	259
Sacramento.....	4		0	29	2	12	0	4	0	0	24
San Francisco.....	2		1	45	4	11	0	5	0	34	130

City reports for week ended July 6, 1935—Continued

State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis cases	State and city	Meningococcus meningitis		Polio- mye- litis cases
	Cases	Deaths			Cases	Deaths	
New York:				District of Columbia:			
New York.....	10	4	7	Washington.....	2	2	0
Pennsylvania:				Virginia:			
Philadelphia.....	2	2	0	Norfolk.....	0	0	1
Pittsburgh.....	1	1	0	Richmond.....	0	0	6
Ohio:				North Carolina:			
Cleveland.....	3	3	0	Raleigh.....	0	0	1
Illinois:				Wilmington.....	0	0	1
Chicago.....	7	3	0	Florida:			
Wisconsin:				Miami.....	0	0	1
Racine.....	0	0	1	Tennessee:			
Minnesota:				Memphis.....	1	1	0
Duluth.....	0	0	1	Louisiana:			
Minneapolis.....	0	1	0	New Orleans.....	0	1	0
Iowa:				Colorado:			
Sioux City.....	1	0	0	Denver.....	1	0	0
Missouri:				Washington:			
Kansas City.....	1	0	0	Seattle.....	0	1	0
St. Louis.....	1	0	0	Oregon:			
Kansas:				Portland.....	1	0	0
Wichita.....	1	1	0	California:			
Maryland:				Los Angeles.....	0	1	11
Baltimore.....	2	0	1				

Epidemic encephalitis.—Cases: New York, 2; Pittsburgh, 1; Detroit, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Lexington, 1; Houston, 1.

Pellagra.—Cases: Philadelphia, 1; Kansas City, Mo., 1; Winston-Salem, 1; Charleston, S. C., 1; Savannah, 4; Atlanta, 1; Montgomery, 2.

Typhus fever.—Cases: Atlanta, 2; Savannah, 1; Montgomery, 1.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR

CUBA

Provinces—Notifiable diseases—4 weeks ended June 29, 1935.—During the 4 weeks ended June 29, 1935, cases of certain notifiable diseases were reported in the Provinces of Cuba, as follows:

Disease	Pinar del Rio	Habana	Matanzas	Santa Clara	Camaguey	Oriente	Total
Cancer.....				6	3		9
Chicken pox.....				2		6	8
Diphtheria.....			2	1	1		4
Hookworm disease.....	1			12			13
Leprosy.....				1	1	7	9
Malaria.....	124	1	48	156	106	168	603
Measles.....	12	2	87	16		1	118
Polioomyelitis.....			1	3	3		7
Tuberculosis.....	3	4	9	20	13	17	66
Typhoid fever.....		11	8	37	53	9	118

GERMANY

Vital statistics—1934—Comparative.—Following are vital statistics for Germany for the year 1934 compared with 1933:

	1934	1933		1934	1933
Number of marriages.....	731,431	631,152	Total deaths.....	716,865	729,501
Number of live births.....	1,181,179	956,974	Deaths per 1,000 inhabitants.....	10.9	11.2
Live births per 1,000 inhabitants.....	18.0	14.7	Deaths under 1 year.....	77,380	73,283
Number of stillbirths.....	31,830	28,096	Deaths under 1 year per 100 live births.....	6.6	7.6

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

PLAGUE—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Nov. 25- Dec. 29, 1934	Dec. 30, 1934- Jan. 26, 1935	Jan. 27- Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24- Mar. 30, 1935	Week ended—									
					April 1935					May 1935				
					6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8
Indo-China (see also table below):														
Bentre.....				1										
Kandal.....		1											1	
Longxuyen.....											1			
Pnom-Penh.....	2								1					2
Saigon and Cholon.....														
Tanghal Island.....						12								
Tay Ninh.....													1	
Iraq:														
Baghdad.....									1	2				
Baghdad Province.....									1					
Madagascar. (See table below.)														
Morocco:														
Dras boundaries—Tighmert.*														
Saffi Region.....				9	2	7	4	3	1					
Peru. (See table below.)				5				2						
Senegal. (See table below.)														
Siara:														
Prachin—Nagara Nayok.....	4													
Nagara Rajsama.....			1											
Rajpuri.....		1												
South-West Africa. (See table below.)														
Tunisia: Tunis.....														
Plague-infected rats.....			1											
Union of South Africa:														
Cape Province.....	3	3	3	5			1	3	11	6				
Orange Free State.....			39	9	4	6	10	19	4	2				
Transvaal.....				23	2		1			1				

United States: California—Plague-infected ground squirrels—											
Lassen County.....											1
Modoc County.....											1
San Luis Obispo County.....											1
Oregon—Lake County—Plague-infected ground squirrels.....											1

* During the week ended July 6, 1935, 6 cases of plague were reported at Tighmert, Draa boundaries, Morocco.

^a Plague-infected mouse.

^u Plague-infected wood rat.

Place	De- cember 1934	Janu- ary 1935	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	Place	De- cember 1934	Janu- ary 1935	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935
Argentina (see also table above): Santa Fe.....	C			1			Lambayeque Department.....					1	1
Azores.....	C	1	3				Libertad Department.....			9	5		3
Bolivia: Tomina Province.....	C	2					Lima Department.....	1	1	6	5	12	6
China: Kwangchowan.....	D	4	4	4	20	7	Callao.....			3	2		
Ecuador:					13	9	D			2	2		
Chimborazo Province.....	C		4	17			Plague-infected rats			4		P	
Loja Province.....	C		18			4	Lima.....		2	3	2	9	6
Indo-China (see also table above):					6		C				1	7	4
Cambodia.....	D	2					Plague-infected rats.		5	5		P	
Cochin-China.....	C	1					Senegal:						
Madagascar (central region).....	C			1	2	1	Dakar ^u	2	2	1	2	5	10
Peru.....	C	381	401	20	18		Louisa ^u	2	2	1	2	4	8
Ancaash Department.....	C	364	472	203	193		Rufisque ^u		1				10
		5	15	14	13	10	Tierras ^u					17	19
		2					Tierravieja ^u	1				5	30
							South-West Africa: Ovambo-land.....			11 88	29		

^u Reports incomplete.

^u For January and February.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Week ended—																
	Nov. 25- Dec. 20, 1934	Dec. 30, 1934- Jan. 26, 1935	Jan. 27- Feb. 23, 1935	Feb. 24- Mar. 30, 1935	April 1935				May 1935				June 1935				
					6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
Algeria:																	
Algiers Department.....	C																
Constantine Department.....	C																
Belgian Congo (see also table below).....	C	5	1	2											1		2
Bolivia. (see table below.).....																	
Brasil:																	
Porto Alegre (alastrim).....	C		4														
Recife.....	C	1															
Rio de Janeiro.....	C																
British East Africa:																	
Kenya.....	C	13	2	26	3					2					1		
Tanganyika.....	C	63								3							2
Uganda.....	C									1							
British Guiana.....	C									P							
British Somaliland.....	C																
British South Africa:		8	29	26	5	9	14	9	12	13	22		3	1			
Northern Rhodesia.....	C		25	27						4							
Southern Rhodesia.....	C	1															
Canada:																	
Alberta.....	C	1															
Ontario.....	C		2		12												
Saskatchewan.....	C				11												
Canary Islands: Santa Cruz de Tenerife.....	C	3															
Ceylon:																	
Colombo.....	C	12	15	1						1							
Galle.....	C																
Wellara.....	C				14												
China:					50												
Amoy.....	C		1	7	2		1	1							1	1	
Canton.....	C	9	7	6	12		1										
Dairen.....	C	2	4	1													
Pootow.....	C	P	P	P	P		P		P	6	9	6	P	P	P		
Hankow.....	C																
Harbin.....	C	16	19	13	3		3	1	7	2	1	1	1	1			
Hong Kong.....	C	2	8	14	1	2	3	6	6	2	2	2			1	1	
Macao.....	D	43	47	23	1	1	1			1							

[illegible]

*** Imported.**

! For 2 weeks.

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

SMALLPOX—Continued

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Decem- ber 1934	January 1935	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935
Belgian Congo (see also table above).....	C	109	58	95	151	
Bolivia.....	C	52	42	42	36	
Bosnia.....	C	15	179	178	211	
Chosen.....	C	3	4	16		
Dahomey.....	C					
Finland.....	C					
France.....	C	31	137	78	8	
Guatemala.....	C	2	2	1		
Indo-China (see also table above).....	C	605	582	601	552	303
	D	67	69	53	92	53
Japan (see also table above).....	C					
Lithuania.....	C					
Morocco.....	C					
Mozambique.....	C					
Nyasaland.....	C					
Peru.....	C					
Portugal (see also table above).....	C					
Denmark.....	D					
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	C					
Turkey.....	C					
United Nations.....	C					
		390				

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER—Continued

TYPHUS FEVER

[C indicates cases; D, deaths; P, present]

Place	Nov. 25- Dec. 30, 1934	Dec. 30, 1934- Jan. 25, 1935	Jan. 27- Feb. 23, 1935	Week ended—											
				March 1935						April 1935					
				2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27	4	11	18
				May 1935											
				25	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	1	8
				June 1935											
				1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26	1	8	15
Algeria:															
Algiers Department.....	C	2	5	1											
Alger.....	C														
Constantine Department.....	C	14	12	25	13	15	9	15	6	23	13	11	37	1	1
Bone.....	C	2													
Constantine.....	C	1	1	6											
Philippeville.....	C														
Oran Department.....	C	2													
Southern Territories.....	C	3	8												
Basutoland.....	C	4	4												
Belgian Congo.....	C														
Bolivia. (See table below.).....	C	1	10	4	1										
British East Africa: Uganda.....	C	13	1	1	3	3									
Bulgaria.....	C	1,669	278	575	139	95		1,290	83						
Chile.....	C	5			8				12						
Concepcion.....	C														
Iquique.....	C														
Santiago.....	C	931			46				50						
Valparaiso.....	C	68	22	7	2	1		2							
China:															
Canton.....	C														
Hankow.....	C														
Nanking.....	C														
Shanghai.....	C														
Tientsin.....	C	4			1	2									
Tsingtau.....	C		2												
Chosen.....	C														
Colombia.....	C		1												
Czechoslovakia. (See table below.).....	D														
Egypt:															
Alexandria.....	C	1	1	5	3	1	3		5	4	4	8	4	4	3
Aswan.....	C	3				9	7	1		2	4	3	16	7	1
Asyut.....	C			1		4	6								

1 For 3 weeks.

2 For the week ended Mar. 9, 1935, 11 cases of typhus fever were reported at San Jose nitrate camp about 42 miles from Iquique, Chile.

	17	7	24	4	5	3	8	29	26	25	32	13	23	21	10	19	19	16
Morocco.....	C	17	2			1			1	1			3	1	1			
Palestine.....	C	4	2						1				4	3			2	
Haifa.....	C	1							1									
Jaffa.....	C																	
Panama Canal Zone. (See table below.)	C	241	199	84	128	118	114	136	128	138	168	150	174	139	134	127	104	
Peru. (See table below.)	D	10	17	2	11	8	17	8	8	8	9	9	12	14	7	5	4	
Poland.....																		
Portugal (see also table below):																		
Oporto.....	C	2	26															
Tarouca (near).....	C																	
Rumania.....	C						16					3						
Saudi Arabia.....	C						1		1			2			1			
Straits Settlements: Singapore.....	C		1	2								1						
Syria.....	C																	
Trans-Jordan.....	C		2		4	2			1	3	4	1	6	2	2	0	1	4
Tunisia.....	C																	
Tunis.....	C	4	49	7	16	18	14	51	30	62	61	42	24	42	50	34	25	11
Provinces.....	C	56																
Turkey. (See table below.)	C																	
Union of South Africa.....	C																	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (See table below.)	C																	
Yugoslavia.....	C																	
On vessel: S. S. <i>Nova Prince</i> at San Francisco.....	C							1										

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* Imported.

† For 3 weeks.

Place	De- cember 1934	Janu- ary 1935	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935	Place	De- cember 1934	Janu- ary 1935	Febru- ary 1935	March 1935	April 1935	May 1935
Bolivia.....	C	37	32	43	86		Portugal.....	C	27	12			
China: Manchuria—Harbin.....	C			26			Rumania.....	C	127	246	433	404	
Chosen.....	C	55	126	179	198		Turkey.....	C	32	22	45	56	69
Czechoslovakia.....	C	7	15	52	13		Union of South Africa: Cape Province.....	C	163	158	128	100	70
Greece.....	C	15	3	2	3		Natal.....	C	8	6	4	2	30
Guatemala.....	C	21	31	20	35	7	Orange Free State.....	C	296	133	69	71	26
Indo-China (French).....	C	2		30			Transvaal.....	C	29	14	15	21	83
Latvia.....	C	8		1			Union of Soviet Socialist Re- publics.....	C	10, 129	11, 393	83	117	
Mexico (see also table above).....	C	150	33				Yugoslavia.....	C	17	55		104	
Panama Canal Zone.....	D	40	11										
Peru.....	C	1	1										
	C	13	32	10	87								

